

# Multiple Meanings

**define • determine**

**impression • margin**

**regard • slick**

**Define** comes from the Latin word **finis**, meaning **boundary**. It is thus related to the word **finish**.

Note that **impression** can mean a strong feeling or a vague one.

**Slick** comes from an old English word meaning **to make smooth by hammering**.

**Tip** Is **regard** used as a noun or a verb here? If a word has more than one meaning, be sure you understand which meaning it has in a given sentence.

Is the teacher giving the meaning of a word or explaining something clearly?

The first part of the sentence is a clue to the right meaning.

Many words have more than one meaning. The dictionary entry for a word gives all of its meanings. Context clues in your reading will often help you choose the correct meaning for the word as it is used. Sometimes you can tell the meaning of the word by the part of speech it is used as in the sentence.

Study the dictionary definitions of the words below.

**define** (di fīn'), *v.* 1. to state or set forth the meaning of (a word or phrase). 2. to explain clearly. 3. to make clear the outline or form of: *a tower defined against the sky.*

**determine** (di tūr' min), *v.* 1. to settle or decide (as in a dispute). 2. to come to a conclusion; resolve. 3. to find out by observation or investigation. 4. to cause, affect, or control.

**impression** (im presh' ən), *n.* 1. a strong effect produced on the mind or feelings. 2. a vague or indistinct notion or belief. 3. a mark produced by pressure.

**margin** (mār' jin), *n.* 1. a border or edge. 2. the space around the printed matter on a page. 3. an extra amount, as of time or money, beyond what is actually needed.

**regard** (ri gärd), *v.* 1. to think of in a certain way. 2. to show respect or consideration for. 3. to look at; observe. —*n.* 4. thought, attention, or consideration.

**slick** (slik), *adj.* 1. smooth and glossy; sleek. 2. slippery, especially from being covered with oil, ice, or water. 3. clever or tricky. —*n.* 4. a smooth or slippery place or spot.

**A.** Find the correct meaning of the boldface key word in each sentence. On the line after the sentence write the number of the meaning and the part of speech the word has in the sentence.

1. Although cleaning up the cafeteria is an unpleasant job, try to

**regard** it as good experience. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The sidewalk outside the movie theater was **slick** after the freezing rain. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The science teacher **defined** the requirements for the regional science fair projects. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The referee **determined** that the receiver was out of bounds when he caught the ball. \_\_\_\_\_

5. When you go into the city, allow yourselves a **margin** of an hour in case the buses are slow. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Toni wasn't sure, but she got the **impression** that the store manager was not eager to hire teenagers. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Some words are almost impossible to **define**. \_\_\_\_\_

The **-ed** ending shows that a word is

- ☐ a noun.  
☐ a verb.

8. The new candidate for mayor made a very good **impression** on everyone when he gave his first speech. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mr. O'Malley frowned as he **regarded** the kicking, screaming child. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Leakage from the tank truck left a dangerous oil **slick** on the highway. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Engineers have finally **determined** the source of the pollution in the stream. \_\_\_\_\_
12. A row of trees has been planted around the **margin** of the field as a windbreak. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** In each blank in the passage, write the number of the meaning of the boldface key word as it is used in the sentence.

**Intaglio** is pronounced in tal' yō.

- Engraving uses a process of printing called intaglio. Instead of making the **impression** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by inking the raised part of the plate, the ink is held in grooves cut into the printing surface. The artist cuts the design into a flat metal plate, usually of copper or zinc,

**Burin** is pronounced byōōr' en.

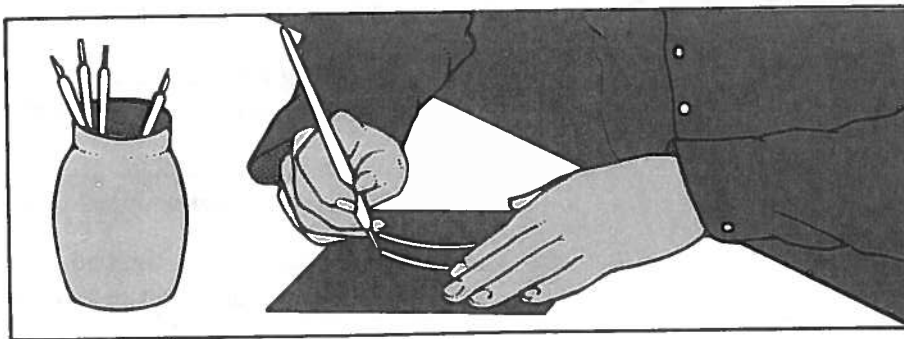
- using a sharp metal tool called a burin. The width, depth, and angle of the cuts help **determine** (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the look of the finished picture. Because fine lines can be made, an engraving can successfully **define** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ even tiny details.

Which meaning of **define** has to do with shapes and outlines?

Ink is applied to the finished plate with a roller, rubbed evenly into the indentations, and the excess wiped away. The plate and paper are then put on the press. Paper for the print is chosen with **regard** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the size of the desired **margin** (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Absorbent** means **able to soak up a liquid**.

- Absorbent, rather than **slick** (6) \_\_\_\_\_, paper is used. It is dampened to help it hold the ink better and produce a clear print.



The dictionary entry will help you to understand the precise use of a word that has more than one meaning.

# lesson 10

## Homographs

**converse • drone**

**hail • peaked**

**rank • sheer**

**steep**

Two or more words that are spelled alike but have different meanings and histories are called **homographs**. Sometimes they are also pronounced differently. Because of their different origins, homographs have separate entries in the dictionary. Look at these entries for the homograph **stem**.

**stem**<sup>1</sup> (stem), *n.* the main stalk of a plant.  
**stem**<sup>2</sup> (stem), *v.* to stop or check.

Now read these sentences using **stem**.

The sunflower **stem** was nine feet tall.  
 The guards could not **stem** the flow of the crowd onto the field at the end of the game.

The raised number after an entry word indicates that it is a homograph. Notice that homographs are sometimes different parts of speech.

**Converse**<sup>2</sup> is pronounced differently when it is a noun.

**Tip** Which **converse** is a verb? If a word has more than one meaning, be sure you understand which meaning it has in a given sentence.

**A.** Read each pair of homographs and the sentences in which they are used. Then write the number of the correct homograph next to each sentence.

**converse**<sup>1</sup> (kən vûrs'), *v.* to talk together; have a conversation.

**converse**<sup>2</sup> (kən vûrs'), *adj.* 1. opposite or contrary; turned around. —*n.* (kon' vûrs). 2. something that is the opposite or reverse of another.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Lola and her grandmother found it hard to **converse** in such a noisy place.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ted's mother's instructions were the **converse** of what his father had told him to do.

**drone**<sup>1</sup> (drôn), *n.* 1. a male bee. 2. a person who lives on the labor of others; loafer; idler.

**drone**<sup>2</sup> (drôn), *n.* 1. a low humming sound. —*v.* 2. to make a humming sound. 3. to speak in a monotonous tone.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. There is not a single **drone** among all the members of that hard-working family.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The only sound Jean could hear was the distant **drone** of a small airplane.



**Hail**<sup>1</sup> comes from an old Norse word meaning **healthy**. It was a greeting that wished a friend good health. **Hail**<sup>2</sup> comes from a very old word meaning a small **pebble**.

These homographs have different pronunciations.

**Rank**<sup>1</sup> and **rung** are related. Can you see how similar the ideas are?

**Sheer** also has a homophone, **shear**, which means **to cut**.

**Sheer** here is  
☐ an adjective.  
☐ a verb.

Another meaning of **steep** is **to involve deeply**. Can you tell which homograph entry it should go under?

For homographs that are verbs, use **-s**, **-ed**, or **-ing** endings for variety.

**hail**<sup>1</sup> (hāl), *v.* 1. to greet or welcome, especially by calling out. 2. to call out to in order to attract attention.

**hail**<sup>2</sup> (hāl), *n.* 1. rounded pieces of ice that fall from the sky like rain. —*v.* 2. to pour down hail.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Yesterday's **hail** did great damage to the crops.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Greta shouted from the window to **hail** the letter carrier.

**peaked**<sup>1</sup> (pēkt), *adj.* having a peak or point.

**peaked**<sup>2</sup> (pē'kid), *adj.* pale, sickly, or thin.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Theirs is the green house with the **peaked** roof.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Carlos looked **peaked** for a long time after he had the flu.

**rank**<sup>1</sup> (rāŋk), *n.* social standing, class, or position.

**rank**<sup>2</sup> (rāŋk), *adj.* 1. growing quickly and coarsely: *rank weeds*. 2. having an unpleasantly strong smell or taste.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Is earl a higher **rank** than duke?

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Mildew has given this basement storage room a **rank** odor.

**sheer**<sup>1</sup> (shēr), *adj.* 1. extremely thin and fine; transparent or almost transparent. 2. utter or absolute: *sheer nonsense*.

**sheer**<sup>2</sup> (shēr), *v.* to turn from a course; swerve.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Karim had to **sheer** his bike suddenly when the child ran out into the street in front of him.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Such **sheer** curtains don't provide any insulation against the heat or the cold.

**steep**<sup>1</sup> (stēp), *adj.* having a sharp slant up and down.

**steep**<sup>2</sup> (stēp), *v.* to soak or be soaked in water or another liquid below the boiling point.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. At low tide, the gangplank to the old houseboat was very **steep**.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Don't **steep** the tea leaves in a metal pan because they will leave a stain.

**B.** Use one pair of homographs in a sentence or sentences of your own. Write a separate sentence for each homograph, or use both in the same sentence.

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Homographs are spelled alike but have different meanings and origins. They have separate entries in the dictionary.

# lesson 5

## Using Precise Nouns

**cruelty • dignity**

**hostility • humanity**

**integrity • negligence**

**optimism • patience**

**pessimism**

**sociability**

**Tip** Optimism comes from the Latin word **optimus**, meaning **best**. Knowing a word's origin can often help you figure out its meaning.

**Pessimism** is the opposite of **optimism**. What do you think its Latin root, **pessimus**, probably means?

Using precise nouns in place of general nouns when you write helps you to present your ideas clearly and makes your writing more vivid and interesting.

The key words are precise nouns that name character traits that people might possess. Study their meanings.

**cruelty** (krōō' əl tē), *n.* behavior that causes pain or distress to others.

**dignity** (dig' ni tē), *n.* proud, noble, or honorable character.

**hostility** (ho stil' i tē), *n.* unfriendliness; a hostile attitude.

**humanity** (hyōō man' i tē), *n.* kindness or sympathy.

**integrity** (in teg' ri tē), *n.* honesty; holding to ethical or moral principles.

**negligence** (neg' li jəns), *n.* carelessness; irresponsibility.

**optimism** (op' tə miz' əm), *n.* a tendency to look on the hopeful side of things.

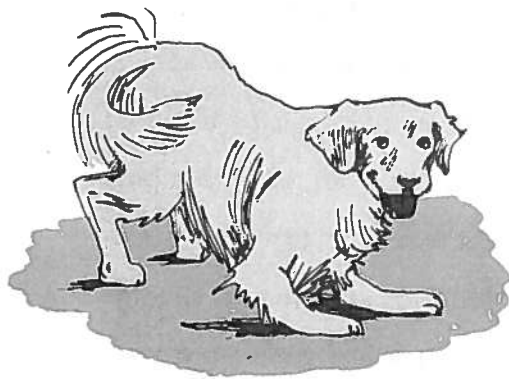
**patience** (pā' shəns), *n.* the ability to put up with pain, delay, annoyance, or misfortune, without complaint or loss of temper.

**pessimism** (pes' ə miz' əm), *n.* a tendency to see the gloomy side of things.

**sociability** (sō' shə bil' i tē), *n.* friendliness or agreeableness in company.

**A.** Underline the key word in parentheses that best completes each sentence below.

1. The (pessimism, sociability) of golden retrievers makes them delightful pets.
2. The painters' (negligence, patience) infuriated Mrs. Berger, and she insisted that they repair the damage.
3. At basketball practice, Doug's (humanity, pessimism) dampens everyone's enthusiasm.
4. The (cruelty, integrity) of the girl's teasing finally caused the dog to bite her.
5. Jan doesn't have the (dignity, patience) to wait in line for the season tickets.
6. The crowd's (hostility, sociability) became increasingly unpleasant during the candidate's speech.
7. The defendant hoped his case would be tried by a judge with a reputation for (humanity, negligence.)
8. Since he has encountered so many problems, Phil's continued (hostility, optimism) is amazing.
9. Even though she felt foolish, Lynne managed to maintain her (dignity, cruelty).
10. The city council president has too much (integrity, optimism) to take a bribe.



What character trait would be hardest to maintain if you felt foolish or ashamed?

**B.** In each blank in the passage, write a key word that makes sense. More than one word will fit in some blanks.

**Inouye** is pronounced in nō' wā.

He is a **Nisei** (nē' sā), which means a child born in America of Japanese parents who immigrated here.

The rest of the sentence is a clue.

Some people wrongly assumed that all Japanese-Americans would sympathize with Japan.

What trait relates most closely to making friends?

Which key words name admirable qualities?

- Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii was the first Congressman elected by the new state of Hawaii in 1959 and the first American of Japanese descent ever to serve in Congress.

When he was born in 1924, Hawaii was a United States territory. For Hawaiians of Asian descent, the opportunities for good education and jobs were limited. The Inouye family was poor. Despite these disadvantages, Dan's approach to life as he was growing up was one of hope and (1.) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (2.) \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to use his life to help people; he intended to become a surgeon.

But when Dan was 17, World War II began. Because the United States was at war with Japan, some people regarded Japanese-Americans with (3.) \_\_\_\_\_. Despite the fact that they were loyal citizens, Japanese-Americans were often treated with

- (4.) \_\_\_\_\_, and many had property taken away.

Since their loyalty was doubted, they were not at first allowed to enlist in the military service. Later, however, a special Nisei unit, the 442nd Combat Team, was formed and Dan signed up. While fighting in Europe, he was wounded and his right arm was amputated.

Dan spent the next 20 months in hospitals. It took time and (5.) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn to do everything left-handed, but he never allowed (6.) \_\_\_\_\_ to overwhelm him.

- His (7.) \_\_\_\_\_ brought him many new friendships.

Dan also spent a great deal of time reading and studying. By the time he returned home, he had decided to study law and go into politics.

During his successful career in the decades since then, Dan has been

- admired by many people for his (8.) \_\_\_\_\_ and (9.) \_\_\_\_\_.

Use precise nouns instead of general ones in your writing.

# Using a Thesaurus

**accelerate • agitate**  
**animate • immobile**  
**indolent • invigorate**  
**leisurely • mobilize**  
**passive • sluggish**

**Indolent** comes from the Latin **in** (not) and **dolere** (to feel pain). Thus an indolent person is someone who doesn't react strongly to anything.

**Tip** Which word means **unhurried**? Use precise words to make your writing clear and interesting.

Which word means **slow-moving**?

Is Faye moving at all? Which word conveys that?

This word can convey an unpleasant meaning.

A **thesaurus** is a dictionary that lists synonyms and antonyms. Using a thesaurus can help you locate precise words to use in place of more general words in your writing.

Suppose you want to find a more exact word to use in place of **light**. If you look up **light** in a thesaurus, you will find synonyms such as **gleam**, **flash**, **shimmer**, **blaze**, **flicker**, and **sparkle**. Each word has a slightly different meaning. You can select the one that fits best in the sentence you are writing.

**A.** The following key words are all adjectives that mean **slow** or **not active**. Study their definitions. In the sentences that follow, write the key word that makes sense in each blank.

**immobile** (i mō' bil), *adj.* 1. not moving; motionless. 2. not movable.

**indolent** (in' də lənt), *adj.* having a disposition to avoid work or exertion; lazy.

**leisurely** (lē' zhər lē), *adj.* without haste; unhurried.

**passive** (pas' iv), *adj.* not reacting; acted upon rather than acting or causing action.

**sluggish** (slug' ish), *adj.* 1. lacking in energy. 2. moving slowly; having little motion.

1. If we don't leave too early on our trip, we can have a relaxed, \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast before we start out.

2. Walter is always helpful, but his \_\_\_\_\_ sister is an expert at disappearing when there is work to be done.

3. Mr. Trice is unhappy about working conditions in his office, but he is too \_\_\_\_\_ to speak out and try to have things changed.

4. The current in the river is too \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the waterwheel turning steadily.

5. Faye stood \_\_\_\_\_, waiting for the next sound from beyond the door.

**B.** The following key words are all verbs that mean **to activate** in a certain way. Study their meanings and think about the differences in them. In the sentences that follow, write the key word that makes sense in each blank.

**accelerate** (ak sel' ə rāt'), *v.* 1. to cause to move, develop, or happen more quickly. 2. to move faster.

**agitate** (aj' i tāt'), *v.* 1. to move, stir up, or shake. 2. to disturb or excite.

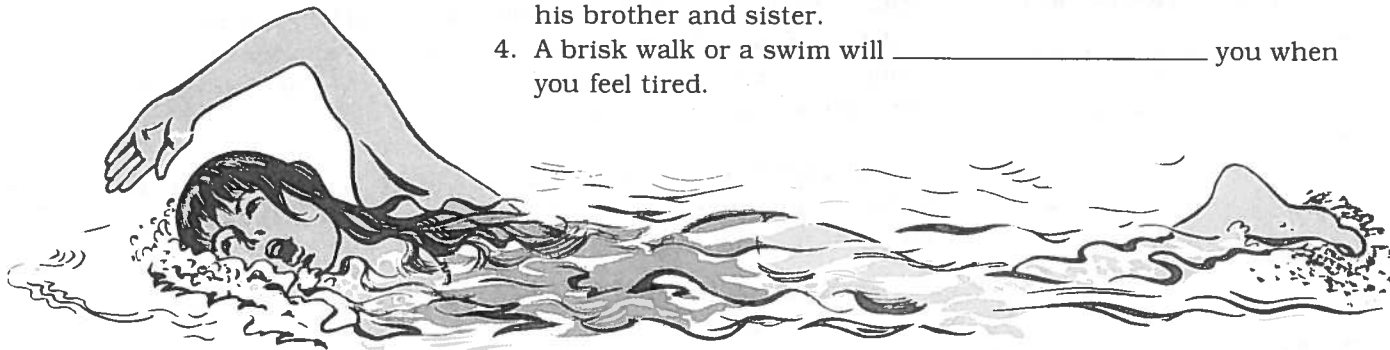
**animate** (an' ə māt'), *v.* 1. to give life to. 2. to make spirited and lively.

This word has a positive meaning.

**Mobilize** and **immobile** both come from the same Latin root **mobilis**, meaning **movable**.

You may need to add **-s**, **-ed**, or **-ing** endings to the key words.

Might a trick be unpleasant to the people it is played on?



Which word conveys the idea of preparation before action is to be taken?

Which means **inactive**?

Which word means to **organize and prepare for action**?

Are you looking for a word with a pleasant or unpleasant meaning?

Which means **lazy**?

The word **lively** is a clue.

- **invigorate** (in vig' ə rāt'), *v.* to give strength and vigor to; fill with energy.
- **mobilize** (mō' bə līz'), *v.* to assemble and organize in readiness for action.

- 1. Eduardo's face was \_\_\_\_\_ by the pleasure of seeing his friends again after so long.
- 2. When the hikers realized how late it was, they knew they must \_\_\_\_\_ their pace so they could reach camp before dark.
- 3. Ralph likes to think up little tricks to \_\_\_\_\_ his brother and sister.
- 4. A brisk walk or a swim will \_\_\_\_\_ you when you feel tired.

- 5. Ms. Suraci \_\_\_\_\_ the whole family to get the house painted over the weekend.

**C.** In each set of parentheses in the passage, underline the key word that makes sense.

- Sitting around in an (1. immobile, animated) state all the time is not healthy. Some amount of regular exercise is recommended for everyone. Exercise helps keep your body fit. It builds strength and muscle tone. Even when you feel tired and (2. sluggish, accelerated), getting some exercise usually (3. agitates, invigorates) you and makes you feel better.

- It isn't necessary for you to (4. mobilize, animate) yourself to plan some complicated program, or to spend a lot of money. Walking, biking, playing ball, swimming, and skating are all good for you. Some people enjoy exercising in a (5. leisurely, immobile) way and are content to proceed at their own pace. They would rather not be (6. invigorated, agitated) by the pressures of team and competitive sports that others enjoy. Some people like to compete with themselves. If you run, for example, you may start out slowly and then, as your strength and endurance build up, gradually (7. mobilize, accelerate) your pace and try to beat your own record.

- Even the most (8. sluggish, indolent) person should be able to find some enjoyable activity. People who are physically fit usually feel and look better. Their families and friends benefit, too, from having a lively, (indolent, animated) person around the house instead of a (10. passive, mobilized) creature parked in front of the TV set.

Use a thesaurus to help you find precise words to use in place of more general words in your writing.



# Synonyms

**agonizing • aptness**  
**aspire • calculation**  
**endeavor • essential**  
**fatigue • formerly**  
**initial • intrigue**  
**surmount**

The prefix **sur-** has a meaning similar to **super-**.

**Formerly** is an adverb. Look for another adverb in the second sentence.

It took five months for word of their success to reach the United States.

**Apt** is from a Latin word meaning **fastened** or **fitted**. The suffix **-ness** makes the adjective into a

- ☐ noun.  
☐ verb.

In ancient Greece, an **agon** was a contest in which prizes were awarded. The verb **agonize** meant **to struggle for a prize**.

Words that have nearly the same meaning are **synonyms**. On tests you are often asked to find synonyms.

**A.** In each pair of sentences below, underline the word in the second sentence that is a synonym for the boldface word in the first sentence.

1. The polar regions of the world have long **intrigued** explorers. Through the 1800s, explorers who sailed to the Arctic and the Antarctic were fascinated by the beauty of the frozen landscape.
2. The **initial** exploration of these remote areas was done on foot or with the help of dog sleds. Those first expeditions were badly handicapped by the terrible weather and extreme cold.
3. In the far north, where there is no land under the ice, explorers had to **surmount** the problem of constantly shifting ice. In the south, they had to overcome the problems of high altitude.
4. People from many countries **aspired** to be the first to reach the North Pole. President Theodore Roosevelt aimed for an American triumph, choosing Robert E. Peary to lead an expedition.
5. Peary **formerly** had spent 20 years in the Arctic and understood its conditions. In planning the expedition, he used knowledge gained earlier from the Eskimos about survival methods.
6. He knew it was **essential** to set up a series of advance camps for supplies. He also knew it was necessary that the final push to the Pole be made by a small, well-rested group.
7. In April 1909, despite **fatigue** from a journey of more than 400 miles, Peary reached the North Pole with his aide, Matthew Henson, and four Eskimos. Their weariness did not spoil the excitement of the victory for them.
8. Following Peary's success, the **endeavor** to reach the South Pole became an urgent race. Two teams, one led by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and the other by the Englishman Robert Scott, both began the attempt at the same time.
9. Amundsen's team dressed warmly and lightly; his sleds were especially light in weight, pulled by excellent huskies with a special **aptness** for the conditions of the expedition. Scott used Siberian ponies instead of dogs to pull his heavy sleds, but the ponies proved to have no fitness for such a journey.
10. Amundsen's **calculations** for his expedition were based on traveling quickly. With his superb figuring aided by good weather, his team reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911, and returned safely to their base camp, making the 1,860-mile round trip in only 99 days.
11. Scott and his party reached the Pole a month later and had the **agonizing** disappointment of finding the Norwegian flag, Amundsen's tent, and a letter from him to Scott. Exhausted, they began the painful journey back, but their health was poor, they met bad weather, and all five died on the return trip.

You may have to add **-s**, **-ed**, or **-ing** to the key word.

- **B.** Read the passage. In the blank after each boldface word, write the key word that is its synonym.

In our time, scientists and others continue to be **fascinated**

- (1. \_\_\_\_\_) by the polar regions. But exploration of the North and South Poles has entered the age of technology.

**Earlier** (2. \_\_\_\_\_), members of expeditions had to expect isolation, **weariness** (3. \_\_\_\_\_), and frostbite. Expeditions now can keep in touch with the outside world by radio. In addition, the use of motorized equipment, such as heavy tractors, makes travel less **painful** (4. \_\_\_\_\_).

The planners of a present-day expedition no longer need to base their **figuring** (5. \_\_\_\_\_) on what a few people can carry with them. They can plan to have airplanes or helicopters transport **necessary** (6. \_\_\_\_\_) supplies even to the most remote camp.

The **first** (7. \_\_\_\_\_) airplane flights over

- both the North and South Poles were made during the 1920s. A 1931 **attempt** (8. \_\_\_\_\_) to cross the North Pole by submarine under the ice failed. Finally, nearly 30 years later, an American nuclear-powered submarine, named the *Nautilus*, proved its **fitness** (9. \_\_\_\_\_) for the task and made the historic crossing.

In Antarctica, scientific investigation is the main emphasis. Many nations, **overcoming** (10. \_\_\_\_\_) their political differences for the sake of research, have worked together there in a truly international effort. But in the Arctic, the focus of exploration has shifted to economic interests. Especially since the discovery of oil, there is intense competition among nations who **aim** (11. \_\_\_\_\_) to control the wealth of the region.

Both flights were made by U.S. Navy Commander Richard Byrd.



# lesson **2**

## More Synonyms

**abrupt • advent**

**comprehensible**

**convert • convey**

**global • impact**

**infinite • probability**

**tedious**

Sometimes on tests you will be asked to find synonyms for words used in a paragraph.

**A.** Read the passage that was taken from a magazine article. For each boldface word in the passage, find a synonym in the list that follows it. Write the correct boldface word next to its synonym.

A generation ago, computers were almost unknown except to advanced mathematicians. The rapid development of computers in recent years has caused an **abrupt** change in society and the effect is **global**. In all **probability**, computers affect your daily life in countless ways that you are not even aware of. They have had an **impact** on the way information is stored, the way money is handled, and the way groceries are checked out at the supermarket. Computers can now do quickly many tasks that used to take hours or days of **tedious** human effort. They help to handle and organize the constant flow of new knowledge in many fields.



Look for a word in the list that can replace **infinite** and make sense in the sentence.

Remember that synonyms must be the same part of speech. The **-ible** ending tells you that **comprehensible** is

- ☐ an adjective.
- ☐ a noun.

► The uses of computers seem to be **infinite**. We have become accustomed to the idea of computers storing and producing numbers, letters, and words. Some ideas are too complicated, or contain too much data, to be **conveyed** easily by numbers or words. But they may be quickly **comprehensible** if they can be shown as a moving image. The **advent** of new computer technology now makes it possible to **convert** data into three-dimensional, colored motion pictures. Seen in such a form, ideas may be easily grasped that would otherwise require great time and effort to absorb.

1. tiresome \_\_\_\_\_
2. sudden \_\_\_\_\_
3. coming \_\_\_\_\_
4. world-wide \_\_\_\_\_
5. change \_\_\_\_\_

**Tip** Learn synonyms for words to build your vocabulary.

The Latin root **vert, vers**, meaning **to turn**, is also found in **reverse, invert**, and **perverse**.

The Latin root **ven, vent**, meaning **to come**, is also found in **convene, invent**, and **prevent**.

6. understandable \_\_\_\_\_
7. effect \_\_\_\_\_
8. likelihood \_\_\_\_\_
9. limitless \_\_\_\_\_
10. communicated \_\_\_\_\_

► **B.** Underline the word after each sentence that is a synonym for the boldface word in the sentence.

1. Theo hit her head on the windshield when the car made an **abrupt** stop at the corner.  
sudden      uneven      unexpected
2. The energy crisis caused many people to **convert** their home heating from oil to natural gas.  
increase      change      supply
3. Jeff's directions for finding his house were not **comprehensible** to some people.  
readable      understandable      realistic
4. Protecting water supplies from pollution is a **global** problem.  
circular      national      world-wide
5. The swimming teacher has **infinite** patience with people who are afraid of the water.  
limitless      limited      varied
6. With the **advent** of warm weather, stores may sell more fans and garden hoses.  
changing      enjoyment      coming
7. Ms. Johnson **conveyed** our message to her family.  
communicated      forgot      accepted
8. There is a high **probability** of a flu epidemic this winter.  
likelihood      problem      reaction
9. Julio spent a **tedious** afternoon at home, waiting for the rain-storm to stop.  
restful      tiresome      worried
10. The new zoning laws will have an enormous **impact** on the neighborhood near the high school.  
error      effect      allowance

**C.** Write two sentences about something you have recently seen in a magazine, newspaper, or book. Use at least one key word in each of your sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

On a test you are sometimes asked to find synonyms for words in a paragraph or sentence.